SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1805.

To Correspondents. To Correspondents.

notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever's intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a cuaranty for his good faith; business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tattevar," New-York, earnot undertake to return ejected Communications.

The Tribune in London.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The sudden increase of the quota of this city under the call for 300,000 men is the theme of surprise and anxious comment on every hand. The Supervisors met again last evening and adopted a resolution anthorizing their Committee on Volunteering to pay such sums for hand-money as they may deem proper. There was an exciting debate on the main question, in which Messrs. Purdy, Tweed and Ely took part.

Under the new calculations of the Provostupon to furnish 1,459 men. But a few days ago the ment) exultingly proclaimed that the gallant little State very natural surprise not altogether free from indig-

The amount of the commutation fund is It is believed, however, that there will be sufficient to pay the owners of slaves enlisted as volunteers the compensation already allowed by the act of Congress.

A new assignment of quotas under the last call of President Lincoln has been made by Provost-Marshal-General Fry, by which it appears that there are now wanting from Massachusetts 1,306 men. The Boston Districts are "out of the draft."

The case of Burley, the late Eric raider, was finally decided on Friday morning. Chief Justice Draper and three Associate Judges being unanimous in the opinion that the prisoner should be given up to the United States. A story is current at Fort Fisher that Gen.

Lee telegraphed to Col. Lamb to hold that fortress at all bazards, as its loss would compel Lee's army to

Some guerrillas made a raid on Occoquan. below Alexandria, on Tuesday night, carrying off there is no question; whether he has succeeded everything of value to the citizens that they could or not, he and the President and Mr. Jefferson

Gen. Butler will probably acrive in Lowell (his home) to-day, and has accepted an invitation to address his friends and neighbors in the evening.

NEWS FROM EUROPE. Hibernian, from Liverpool Jan. 12, via Greencastle Jan. 13, arrived at Portland yesterday, bringing five days' later news from Europe.

The news of the capture of Savannah, although expected, produced a great excitement in England. The Federal securities greatly improved, while the Confederate loan fell about 4 per cent. The advices of . the failure at Wilmington caused, however, a reaction. The British Government has officially annonneed its accession to the International Sanitary As-

It is reported that no less than 33 French ves sels are to be disarmed in accordance with the econom ical views set for th in Mr. Fould's financial report. The preparations for laying the Atlantic cable

are successfully progressing. The attempt is likely to be made in June, and if it should be successful a second able will at once be laid by the same Company. In the Spanish Cortes a debate took place on

he intended abandonment of San Domingo. Marshal Narvaez advocated the measure as being commanded by the interest of Spain. Garibaldi intends to pay another visit to Eng-

land.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the Treasury regulations of Sept. 24, 1864, persons selling products to a Government agent ty, amount paid, and sent. By the Executive order of the same date, persons holding such certificates may be permitted by the military authorities commanding to take back over the route 334 per cent of the amount so permit of Gen. Shipley, commanding at Norfolk, issued upon a certificate of a purchasing agent. The charge against him is that he has been supplying the Rebels House Committee on Commerce.

A bill reported yesterday by Senator Colla mer authorizes Postmasters to deposit money-orders or other funds on their hands in the National Banks, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, and requires the delivery of letters by carriers in every city of fifty thousand inhabitants, giving discretion to the Postmaster-General to extend the carrier system to Rebels under existing accumstances. We other localities, and reduces the postage on drop-letters think the French Emperor will be quite content not delivered by carriers to one cent.

Oe the 16th inst., the House passed a resolu-Hon inquiring whether any payments had been made to the Hillinois Central Railroad Company since the passage will do to him and his Mexican bantling whenfree resolution of March last, which required the cver we shall have used up as Rebellion is too
nearly allied to treason to need exposure; but hum of \$452,000 paid to that company for transporting he is not the man to estimate barking dogs troops and other property. The Secretary to-day replied that payments have been made since that date to the amount of \$552,597, and that they have been made too well to be gravely deprecated by him; and

tion authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give success too far. He is most unlikely to give us known as the Merchants' Exchange, and occupied as the Custom House, of the intention of the United States to purchase the same for the sum of one million of dol gars in accordance with the terms stipulated in the ex- experiments on its vitality. Rely on it, he will sting lease of the property to the Government.

An Associated Press dispatch says: "The friends of the anti-Slavery Constitutional amendment eay the prospect of its passage by the House brightens The vote on the Senate joint resolution will be taken next week. The House has set apart to morrow to allow young members to deliver their long prespeech making is to be transacted."

Mr. H. W. M. Meade, for many years one of from before Richmond. The firm of Meade Bros., photographers, No. 223 Broadway, on Friday morning was found dead in bed in a from in the Tammany Hotel, having committed snielde by taking laudanum. Coroner Gamble held an inquest.

The German Republican Central Committee of this city for 1865, organized on Thursday evening, by advantage in anything else. electing George F. Steinbrenner for President; Dr. Naumann and Henry Bremer, Vice-Presidents, and other officers. On Tuesday last, in joint session, the General

The people of New-Hampshire are surprise

that their quota lacks over 2,000 men of being tilled, though it was supposed they had already put into the field all the men required. The Democratic candidate for Mayor of Wheel-

ing is the man chosen last Monday-Mr.A. J. Sweeney. His majority was forty-eight over Henry Crangle, Union. Samuel Fick vesterday committed suicide a

his residence, No. 283 Stanton-st., by hanging. The 7.00 Coroner was notified.
3.00 Gold opened at 209, and steadily rose to 2141.

under reported bad news from Wilmington. From this point it receded to 212, and closed at 213‡. Government stocks are all higher and in renewed domand. In State bonds nething done. Railway mortgages are offered more sparingly, and full lar, and the extreme quotations of the morning were not suc tained. At the reduced prices there was a disposition to bu freely Money is abundant, and leading brokers have been unable to lend their bulances at 5 per cent. Last Evening. On the call and afterward, stocks were steady. Gold was very strong, and sold after call at 2191, then down to 217, and stood at close

A correspondent, who says she is the wife of Brooklyn elergyman, writes to ask us for certain information, making, at the same time, cer-Marshal-General, the State of Khode Island is called tain grave charges. The note is anonymous, Will newspaper readers never learn that such Governor (who had conferred with the War Depart- communications are not entitled to attention unless accompanied by a responsible name? was "out of the draft." The new decision creates a That in question, for aught we know, may have been written to defeat the very end it professes to wish to serve, by cunningly devised charges, reported by the Provost-Marshal General to be \$12. of the truth of which we have not only no evi-171,000, a portion of which has been assigned for the dence, but not even a witness. Why wont payment of bounties required by raising new troops. people understand that all such anonymous letters go, not into the paper, but into the wastebasket, and save themselves the trouble of writing, us of reading them?

We publish this morning a column and nalf of rumors about peace both from Washing-Cape District the South Shore District, and the two ton and Richmond, from which the intelligent reader will learn, when he has gone through them, that he is as wise as he was before and no wiser. Theories, surmises and posistatements abound, but among tive them all one thing alone is quite clear -that Mr. Blair persistently and wisely holds his tongue and leaves rumor to wag hers as much as she pleases. That he expected to accomplish something by his visit to Richmond Davis know, and everybody else is in profound ignorance. We, for our part, camly wait for further information, and in the meantime commend the aforesaid column and a half to our readers for what they can make of it.

FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

The possibility that our country may some low be enmeshed in the toils of European policv, and thus involved in a foreign war, doubtless affords additional reason for closing up our Civil War at the earliest moment, and it is very properly urged to promote this consummation. But the bugaboo that, unless we shall have put down the Rebellion by the 4th of March next, France and possibly England will then acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, seems to us entitled to no consideration whatever.

Suppose the Confederacy were recognized as independent by half the powers of Europe, what of it ! Would that recognition defeat our armies? Would it arrest our recruiting? Would it paralyze our fleets? Would it fill the Rebel material in the manufacture of paper. Uncer exchequer? Would it replenish their wasted tainty is the bane of all commerce, and so long columns? Would it give them back New-Orleans, Norfolk, Memphis, Nashville, Little Rock, culation as to what a manufacturer or inventor Knoxville, Chattanooga, Savannah and the seaward defenses of Wilmington? In short, what would it do toward restoring the equilibrium of are entitled to a certificate of the fact, stating the quali- forces, so seriously disturbed by the victories of having it understood that the duties are not to Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut and Terry ?

It is well to talk sense. A recognition of the death-struck Confederacy would be an uncertified, in goods and articles not contraband of war. friendly, unjustifiable act, but it would amount Mr. Lane of Baltimore was transporting goods under a to very little. Slidell and Mason might attend Court balls and Ministerial dinners more freely than now; but Rebel loans could not be floated with previsions in exchange for cotton, and this and on any Exchange in Europe while our armies other subjects are now undergoing examination by the close every Rebel port. Independence is a fact, not a phantasm; and a recognition that the sun bringing it into use. hines at midnight would be of no practical ac-

We have no belief that even Louis Napoleon -much less Queen Victoria-will recognize the to let us alone so long as we let him alone. The folly that is always vannting of what we above their value. Our Civil War has served him he is a master of the art of improving opportu-The President has approved the joint resolu- nities as they occur, without seeking to push notice to the owners of the building in New-York City. a fair pretext for sanding the sugar of his latest protegé, Dake Gwin. His Mexican empire is yet in the gristle, and does not court rough very willingly preserve our amicable relations for years yet if not forever.

But, while we do not apprehend European recognition of the slaveholders, we regard it as of little consequence. Intervention is quite another and more serious matter. And that is pared speeches on the subject. No other business than further off to-day than it was when Lee threatened Washington or when McClellan retreated believe that it has proved more successful than

last, indicating a probable competition between The members of the Convention of the Convention

droit for no man can have any "advantage successful. And, while it is certain that this mis-teach even by insinuation. The amiable law-lovof loyalty" over John Shermau—and not much speculation will be overdone like every other,

PAPER.

The Lower House of Congress passed on infancy. Assembly of Delaware, reflected Willard Saulsbury, Monday a resolution to reduce the duty on pa-(Dem.,) United States Senator, for the term of six per from 20 per cent ad valorem to 3 per cent. Monday a resolution to reduce the duty on pa-The measure is still to be acted on by the Senate, where, it is to be hoped, more consideration will be given to the subject than it seems to have received in the House. To us it seems that the time chosen to reduce the duty years. The vote stood 19 for Saulsbury, to 10 for E. G. The measure is still to be acted on by the Years ago, when a good deal younger and on anything is a most inopportune one. The taught us that it is unwise to invest money in imposition of duties on any foreign product may any enterprise, no matter how tempting, unless be expedient for two reasons: it may be to pro- you know that it is in the hands of experienced, teet the domestic growth or manufacture, or for an increase of the revenue alone, while it shall not interfere with the domestic production. If the aim is to protect domestic production, its abstract possibilities of success. and thereby increase it, certainly the duty on paper should not, because that very end is gained, be taken off. But if the object is simply persistently commended in a newspaper, be the home product, it is clearly unwise to reduce the revenue without interfering with the home product, it is clearly unwise to reduce the home product, it is clearly unwise to reduce the home product, it is clearly unwise to reduce the home product, it is clearly unwise to reduce the home product, it is an increased demand, with more disposition to buy the duty when gold is at 210 and upward, with promoters deem it advisable to court such publications. At the Second Board the market was irregard a corresponding rate of exchange, for it is this, lighty raises a contrary presumption. The a corresponding rate of exchange, for it is this, and not the duty, which prevents importation. journalist may be entirely disinterested; but he If paper can be imported at a profit with gold at 210 and the duty at three per cent, then the foreign article will drive the domestic out of the fact that it is commended to your favor justhe market when gold is at par. It will give us cheap paper, but at the cost of the ruin of the manufacturing interest in this country. Is a Republican Congress ready to adopt the policy of Free Trade? If so, why stop at paper? Why not revise the Tariff altogether, reduce it to a mere revenue basis, and abandon the principle of protection to American industry? Paper is not the only article the importation of which is interfered with by the high rate of exchange. Why make an exception in its favor? Other interests have an equal claim to legislative indulgence, and will not be slow to ask it when a precedent is once established. The common and most forcible argument that a high price of paper interferes with popular education may be carried beyond reason. Books and newspapers are still within the reach of even the poorest. It would be well enough to have them cheaper if thereby we do not make too great a sacrific of other interests. Mere cheapness is not the first object. Shirtings and calicoes, shoes and nats, broadcloths and blankets, and many other daily necessaries of life it is desirable to have cheap and abundant. But none except the advocates of the, in our circumstances, clearly suicidal policy of Free Trade, will seriously propose that we should reduce the duties on such articles to admit of their importation, at the present rate of exchange, so that they can compete with the American manufacture. It would be quite as reasonable, nevertheless, to adopt such a policy as it is in the case of paper. Mr. Carey has shown, however, in his admirable letter on this subject, which we published some days ago, that cheap paper, in the long run, is not to be attained by admitting it free, or only at a nominal duty. Nobody yet has attempted to refute his statement. We shall have cheap paper when a competition in its manufacture is established among ourselves. and we are entirely relieved from foreign dependence and foreign combinations to keep up the price. Let American capitalists be assured that we have a settled policy, and that they can safely invest their money in the manufacture of paper, without the fear of any other than American competition, and the article will very soon

be brought down to a price at which it can be made with a reasonable profit. We may safely trust to their self-interest and to the restless in genuity of our people, which is ever seeking new fields of enterprise. The latter, especially, is erippled by the uncertainty which must now attend all experiments to find a cheaper raw as it is impossible to make any reasonable calmay have to centend with, just so long will they be exceedingly wary of putting money into new experiments. Remove this uncertainty by be meddled with, and capital will seek an investment in the manufacture of an article which has been more profitable than almost any other for the last three years, and consequently reduce the price to a reasonable limit; and American ngenuity will soon discover a raw material heap and abundant. We undoubtedly have uch material, but it is beyond our reach so long as the abundant rags and cheaper labor of Europe prohibit us from the costly experiment of

We know that many of the newspaper pubishers of the country do not agree with us. Compelled temporarily to pay a high price for an article on which their profits are so dependent, they are, we think, blinded by a seeming self-interest. For that very reason their views and wishes are the less to be relied upon. If, however, Congress permits itself to be influenced by them, we beg leave to remind it that the Associated Press of this city, embracing the most influential journals, and of the largest circulation in the country, do not ask or wish for a reduction of the paper duties.

PETROLEUM AS AN INVESTMENT. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you on

he "Petroleum" question, and ask-

1. Whether you think it would pay for a "poor printer" to invest a little in any of the companies of 2. Which one would you deem the best and safest?

3. What is the amount per share? Will you please take the trouble to answer the above and give any other information you may think best ? Yours, respectfully,

Ripley, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1865. Answer .- We know very little of boring for Petroleum, save in a very general way; yet we mining for Gold, or Silver, or any other metal. Individuals have doubtless lost by this as by A paragraph in a Washington dispatch in our every other form of human enterprise; yet it is our impression that two dollars have been made The members of the Convention of the Gen. Schenck and Mr. Sherman for the U. S. for every one lost by attempts to extract petro-

speculation will be overdone like every other, under the same category of defense as the trueulent, so that a dozen wells will ultimately be bored lawless, war-incendiary, rebellions Jeff. Davis! What for every one that proves productive, we see no do you calculate upon from the reason of your readers ? reason to doubt that the business is yet in its

Yet we could not advise our inquiring friend to buy the stock of any company whatever. upright, capable managers, who will give it their constant and careful attention. Without this, it is certain to fail, no matter how great

We are now prepared to go further, and say When you see any investment emphatically, licity raises a contrary presumption. The, rarely knows anything more of it than he has been told by the promoters thereof: Hence tifies the presumption aforesaid. We make this remark with no reference to any petroleum enterprise, since we have no special acquaintance with any. It is entirely proper that those who Alfred H. Pease, planist; Mr. Theodere Thomas, own or control a promising mining property should seek the aid of capital wherewith to secure and develop it; but let them do this by legitimate, straightforward advertising, not

nor iron, but in the public stocks of our Government. We urge this as the dictate alike of common interest and of patriotic duty. We are involved in a great war, which taxes the reources of our country to the utmost. A good with the growing prospect of Peace and to be been achieved.

BROOKS-BUTLER-BOUTWELL.

The American public heartify enjoys the discipline to which Mr. James Brooks was sub- tempt no larger field of operation. jected by Gov. Boutwell in relation to Gen. Butler and his alleged robberies of gold. The array of testimony was ample and admirable; She next sang Stigelli's connectish song, "Isolina," and threw into it all the needed sentiment and passion. rent calumny been so suddenly and thorough- sang a sweet and popular ballad, "Twas on a Sanday ly extinguished.

The popular satisfaction in view of this punof the character and spirit of the slanderer. journal which lives to detract and defame. For Brainerd's success was very genuine and complete, and rears, its leading role has been that of a blackener of reputations. To oppose its politics subjects you to be held up in its columns as a hypocrite and a swindler, a bigoted yet knavish fanatic—one who makes professions of patriotism and philanthropy merely to be thereby enabled to steal with comparative impunity.

No journal has more steadily contributed to degrade our National character than The Fr. degrade our National character than The Ex-press, and this mainly by teaching its readers by Mr. N. H. Pease and Signor Romi. that its political opponents were necessarily Pharisaic knaves. Hence the public keenly appreciate and enjoy the chastisement to which Mr. Brooks so wantonly exposed himself.

The Record-The Catholics.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SR: Your very judicious remarks on the Freedom of the Press, in this day's issue of THE TRIB-UNE, are tainted by a point or two which many of your readers would have rectified or omitted. Your opinion f the criminal course pursued by The Metropolitan Record, in lending its utmost support to an iniquitous Rebellion, contrary to the Catholic doctrine of morality, is shared by the enlightened Catholic community of this city. The mistake under which you, and, no coubt, the great body of your readers, labor, lies in these words: "The Record is devoted to the championably of the Roman Catholic faith and polity. It gives dell about three of its pages to every one it accords to the Pope."

Now, a vast amount of misapprehension may be re

noved by the simple truth of the matter, as regards these two points. The Metropolitan Record nowhere pretends to "championship of [Roman Catholic faith and polity;" and, if it did, such presumption, unauthorized by the only legitimate exponents of "Catholic faith and polity," the hierarchy of that faith, would meet with swift reprobation. But it was the "official organ of the Archbishop!" Certainly; inasmuch as he published in it his correspondence with his clergy. Had he done this in THE TRIBUNE, as he might have done, would the editor be regarded as holding "the championship of Catholic faith and polity?"

"It (The Record) gives Jeff. (Davis) about three of its pages to every one it accords to the Pope." So much the worse for Jeff, and better for the Pope. Com-

Commission, made an address of introduction, and the The expression, if not a misprint, is very mala- extensive and important as this was ever half so many of your non-Catholic readers. It is not moral to XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—Second Session

A search for a column on the Pope, In the number of The Record from which you quote, was fruitless in discovering even his name in the whole paper. You ascribe to the The Record-with what view to the instruction of your enlightened readers I cannot well divinenunity ?

(We presume 'Sacerdos' will not in terms deny that The Record is a Catholic journal, procisely as THE TRIBUNE is a Republican or The World a Democratic paper. We speak of any and every newspaper as attached to the party or cause which it habitually commends or advocates. The Record is thus Catholic, being edited by a Catholic and devoted to the propagation and defense of Catholicism. Now, we should not have noticed the fact that it couples advocacy of that faith with partisanship of the Slaveholders' R ebellion if nearly all the Roman Catholic journals which reach us, and especially those of this City, did not do the very same. It seems to us that this fact has a broad significance, and challenges comment. Why not 1-Ed. Trib.]

MISS MARIA BRAINERD'S CONCERT. - On Thursday evening , Miss Maria Brainerd gave her an nual concert at Dodworth's Hall, assisted by Mr. violinist; Signor Remi, basso; and Dr. Clare W Beames, Conductor. As might have been expected, the house was crowded by an elegant audience, for Miss Brainerd's name is an attraction but too rarely offered now-a-days not to carry weight with it when it

offered now-a-days not to carry weight with the classical does appear. We have but few singers of pure classical and sacred music, and certainly none who can compare cither in style or knowledge with Miss Brainerd, and we were pleased, therefore, to find so large and appreciative an audience present on this occasion.

Miss Brainerd sang five pieces, four songs and one public. We hope to see a large expansion of mining operations within a very few years.

For the present, however, we trust it may be forborne; and we urge our inquiring friend and all others who have money not required in their regular business to invest it, not in mines nor in wells, nor in petroleum, nor gold, nor copper, in wells, nor in petroleum, nor gold, nor copper, in wells, nor in petroleum, nor gold, nor copper, in wells, nor in petroleum, nor gold, nor copper, in wells, nor in petroleum, nor gold, nor copper, in wells, nor in the nublic stocks of our Govern-

composed by Mr. A. H. Pease.

This is a composition of rare beauty; it is conceived in a poetic spirit, and is carried out in the musical sense. with musicianly skill and feeling. The subject is difficult to handle, but Mr. Pease has managed the theme, descriptive of the whirring of the wheel, so cleverly many fresh millions must be loaned to the Gov- that the beautiful melody to which the words are wedded ernment every month or the War must stop abraptly and disastrously. Every energy should be taxed, every nerve strained, to bring it to an early and triumphant close. To this end, every one should lend every dollar he can spare to the Government until the achievement of Peace. It is no time to be opening mines, nor building railroads, nor doing anything which absorbs ernment every month or the War must stop ab- seems to be sighed in by the voice, as a sad heart rerailroads, nor doing anything which absorbs added not a little to the charm of her singing. She present means and promises only future returns, was encored of course, an honor due equally to the until it is settled that we have a country. Let, then, every level. American lend his Green. then, every loyal American lend his Govern- Blow," the words by Alfred Tennyson. This song is ment every dollar he can spare, whether it be a equal in excellence, if not superior to the one already bare \$100 or several millions, until the War noticed. The subject is singularly wild, and dreamily shall have been finished; after which, we will poetic, and its musical development draws largely upon take a fair, even start, and go into Petroleum, the musician's fancy, for the sentiment is half meditative and half inexpressively passionate. The imagina-Iron, Gold, or anything else that promises a tion of Mr. Pease has proved equal to the emergency. good profit. But to-day the best possible in- Wild and dreamy as is the subject he has met it with a vestment of your money is in the bonds of your theme as wild and dreamy, and has given us Government; for these are certain to appreciate a tone-picture beautiful in outline, and ripe and rich to coloring. The finely shaded worth nearly double their present actual (not nominal) value whenever that Peace shall have observer and has the genius to give his observations ex-

Miss Brainerd's singing of this song was worthy o onclusion overwhelming. Seldom has a cur sang it so charmingly as to gain an encore, when she morning," in the same pleasing manner. Perhaps her rich and beautiful voice was heard to the best advantage in Gottschalk's lovely "Cradle Song." We have never shment is enhanced by the current appreciation heard it so tenderly and effectively rendered. Sh closed the concert with the "Star Spangled Banner, Mr. Brooks is senior Editor of The Express-a which was highly relished by the audience. Miss

ciative a reception. Signor Remi has a voice of considerable compass and

Mr. Pease played three pieces, the "Tann

houser March." by Liest: the "Cachonca Caprice. by Raff, and his own "Paraphrase de Concert" on thomes from Faust, which is a brilliant and clever composition, a little too much spun out on the last theme, the March. Mr. Pease has many points of excellence as a planist. He has much executive power, a brilliant ouch, and great force. His technique, however, is by no means perfect; a want of equalized power is particularly perceptible, and he cannot be said to have a settled style. His manner is nervous and unessy, and these natural difficulties necessarily interfere with his con-ception of his pieces, and take away in a measure from that the prisoner should be given up to the United the satisfaction of his audiences. He is also sadly wanting in breadth of style, so that his playing im presses one as somewhat furtive and patchy. These e faults by no means beyond remedy. Mrs Pease i very young yet; he has plenty of time before him, and if he would only bring to bear on his plane playing the same amount of intellectual force that his vocal compo-sitions evidence, he would not need to fear any stric-tures from the press.

will bereafter be consumed yearly in this country in connection with the manufacture of paper. The editors of the leading daily journals of the country have secured the control of the new discovery, so far as the same is applicable to the manufacture of printing paper. and they respectfully invite proposals from every town, county and State in the United States for supplying elean, sound and well-dried basks, as the same are stripped from the ripe corn; the husks to be baled in even bundreds of pounds and delivered at railroad stations. Address D. H. CRAIG, General Agent of the Associated Press, New-York City.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1863. SPINATOR WILSON'S CREDENTIALS.

Mr. SCMNER presented the credentials of Mr.
Wilson as Senstor from Massachusetts for six years
from the 4th of March next, which were read.

The Char laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to the resolution calling for a statement as to the amount of revenue collected in each district. &c. Mr. Fessender states that this information called for will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, already published.

PETITION FROM SAVANNAH. Mr. Wilson presented the polition of clitzens of vanuah for compensation for losses sustained by the attention of property by Union troops; which was ferred to the Committee on Claims.

ferred to the Committee on Claims.

COMPLINATION REFUSED.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on several potitions for compensation to individuals for losses sustained by the incidents of war.

INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of the Ohio employes in the different departments at Washington, praying for an increase of salary; which was referred to the Plannec Committee.

Mr. SUMNER presented similar petitions from cifficans of Massachusetts in the employ of the Government, which was similarly referred.

TREATMENT OF NEGROES.

Mr. WILSON presented the following, which was ob-

Mr. Wilson presented the fo

jected to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire into and report on the action of liceyed Major-General Jeff. C. Davis, in proventing negroes who had joined the army in its march through Georgia, from crossing a creek known as Ebenegar's Creek, near Savannal, by burning the bridge after his troops had crossed on the night of the 8th of December last, many of these negroes having been

the river on rafts.

The above was accompanied by extracts from a letter from an officer in the Army of Gen. Sherman, setting forth in detail the fasts connected with the circumstances alluded to in the resolution.

stances alluded to in the resolution.

Mr. Pomenov offered a joint resolution calling upon the President to issue his proclamation declaring the State of Arkansas to be no longer in insurrection against the United States, and authorizing the resumption of commercial intercourse between that and other States; also declaring that the Senators and Representatives recently elected in that State shall be recognized and admitted to seats in Congress. The resolution was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THE VOIE FOR PRESIDENT.

THE VOIE FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution, which adopted that the President of the Senate approximates of three to select persons to examine count the vote for President and Vice-President.

TREATMENT OF President and Vice-President.

end immunities possessed by the Northern Pacific Rail-road for that portion of their line cast of the Misaisstpi River. It also gives alternate sections for ten miles on either side of a proposed line from Little Bay de Noquet to the Straits of Mackinaw for the further extension of the route; and it authorizes the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Railroad to extend its line to the Straits of Mackinaw under the same condition upon which it was originally chartered. COURT OF CLAIMS. Mr. Harris introduced a bill to smend the act to re-strict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and pro-vide for the payment for quartermasters stores and subsistence furnished to the Army of the United States.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr, CLUR the Deficiency Bill from the House was taken up.

Mr. CLAEK explained that the section to give extra compensation to the employes of the Capitol was kill on the bill, only it was worded differently.

Mr. CLAEK moved to strike out the section referred to, and on that called the year and hays.

His motion was agreed to by a vote of 33 years against 3 nays. So the section was atricken out and the bill, as thus amended, was passed.

RETALLATION.

RETALLATION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resoluion advising retaliation for the cruel treatment of the

and rich in coloring. The finely shaded similitude of the celo, where the voice rises now, and then falls a semitone, proves that Mr. Pease is a close observer and has the genius to give his observations exquisite mustcal coloring. These two songs are worthy to have come from the pen of Schubert, Fesca, Franz or Mendelssohn. With close study, and his gaze directed to the true artistic development, Mr. Pease will make his name famous as a song writer, oven should be attempt no larger field of operation.

Mr. Jourson took the floor in opposition to the residuation. He said we had no evidence of an efficial character of present ernel treatment, and, according to the principles of international law, retaliation could not be forced for past crucities. We had no evidence of the principles of international law, retaliation could not be forced for past crucities. We had no evidence of the principles of international law, retaliation could not be forced for past crucities. We had no evidence of the principles of international law, retaliation could not be forced for past crucities. We had no evidence of the principles of international law, retaliation could not be forced for past crucities. We had no evidence of the principles of international law, retaliation could not be forced for past crucities. And he was opposed to giving the President power to the principles of international law, retaliation could not be forced for past crucities. We had no evidence of the principles of international law, retaliation could not be forced for past crucities. We had no evidence of the principles of international law, retaliation could not be forced for past crucities. We had no evidence of the principles of international law, retaliation could not be forced for past crucities. We had no evidence of the principles of international law, retaliation could not be forced for past crucities.

Mr. Ware said that as there had been some doubt ere continued up to the present thue, he had taken the

were continued up to the present time, he had taken the deposition of a prisoner recently escaped from Saulsbury, N. C.

The lengthy deposition of an escaped soldier was read by the Clerk, showing that inhuman treatment to our soldiers was continued up to the present time.

Mr. Morritt moved to amend by striking out the provision to retaliate in kind, and inserting in heu of it the words in conformity with the laws of nations.

Mr. Doottittle inquired if the President was authorized to retaliate without special legislation giving birst the suthority to do so.

Mr. Howahn replied that he had no denbt that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, had that authority.

Mr. Doctittle did not believe the President had such power. Congress had bestowed it specially on two ce-

reated prisoners inhabited adjourn, upon which the year and nays were domanded, yeas 24, nays 17.

Messrs, Trumbull, Conness and Wright were appointed the Committee on Counting the Presidential Vote.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. To-day being set apart exclusively for the consideration of private bills the House proceeded to the execution of that order. Adjourned.

Burley to be Given Up by the Canadiane Toronto, Friday, Jan. 27, 1863.

The case of Burley, the Lake Eric raider, was

finally decided this morning, Chief-Justice Draper and

The Mendville, Pa., Bank Robbery.
MEADVILLE, Pa., Friday, Jan. 27, 1865.
The loss of bonds of the Bank of Crawford
County in this place will not interfere with its busines,
all but \$23,000 of the 7.30s having been recovered. The
bank will promptly meet its obligations.

The manufacturing establishment of Page & Krosso, corner of Seventhest and Russell-ave., we have thousands of tuns of the husks of Indian corn will be reafter be consumed yearly in this country in

The Oil Market. The Oil Market.

New-Berpoon, Friday, Jan. 27, 1863.

The oil market is quiet with no sales of sperms
the past week. In whale there were sales of 324 bbls.
at \$1.50 per gallon, and 400 do on private terms.

Arrival of the North Star.

The steamship North Star from Aspinwall, Jan. 18, 12 m., with passengers and specie, arrived as this port last evening. The following is her species

Panama R. R. Co.. \$3,502 26 De Witt, Kittle & Co..... A. S. Rosenbaum
J. B. Newton & Co.
H. Cohn & Cori.
Duncan, Sherman
L. Co.

71,434 91

De Witt, Kittle &
Co.

15,500 00

Aug. Helmont & Co.
15,500 00

Wells, Fargo & Co.
15,500 00

Coder.

15,500 00

33,074 63

4511,665 32